

Brezhnev Supports Hungary On 5-Year Economic Reform

BUDAPEST, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The Soviet Union yesterday firmly supported Hungary's economic reform policy, a recent target of criticism by orthodox Communists in Eastern Europe.

Moscow's reassurances for the five-year-old program of Hungarian economic incentives were contained in a communiqué issued here and in Moscow after a five-day visit by Leopold I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader.

The document said Mr. Brezhnev and Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist leader, share "an entire identity of views on all matters."

The 3,000-word statement said Mr. Brezhnev had discussed social, political and economic matters with Mr. Kadar and praised Hungarian progress.

Western Incentives

Hungary's reform program uses market regulators, profit sharing, managerial initiatives and other economic factors common in the West, although the Hungarian economy remains essentially centrally controlled.

It had been questioned earlier this year in Pravda and criticized more recently by conservative Communist officials in Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Some critics warned that Hungary's reforms threatened the unity of the Communist camp.

Two weeks ago the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist party decided to ad-

Australians Give Labor Big Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

year and appoint his own man in Peking, which Mr. Whitlam visited in mid-1971.

Another move expected early in the new year is an attempt by Mr. Whitlam to assume leadership in the South Pacific by taking the question of French nuclear tests to the International Court of Justice. A third new policy will be the refusal of visas to racially selected sporting teams, specifically South Africans.

Foreign Capital Cuts

There is likely to be no change in attitude toward foreign investment but overseas firms seeking to buy a controlling interest in Australian companies are likely to find their way obstructed. Steps will be taken to enable Australia to build its own ships, pipelines, rolling stock and light and fighter aircraft rather than purchase them from the United States and Western Europe.

There will be little change in Australia's defense posture under Labor. Labor estimates of defense spending are little below those of the outgoing government. Conscription will end but the new government hopes to build up the strength and morale of the regular army with better pay and conditions. Much should not be made of supposed differences between Mr. Whitlam and Mr. McMahon over Australia's military role in Southeast Asia.

What, then, of the Liberals, whose coalition had 66 seats in the old House to 59 for Labor? In the wake of yesterday's humiliating defeat, the Liberals will have to regroup and this process is likely to lead to the same kind of feuding that tore the Labor party apart for so long. The bleeding began even before Mr. McMahon—prime minister for 20 months—conceded defeat. His predecessor as prime minister, John Gorton, announced that he would be a candidate for the leadership of the opposition when the party meets on the subject this week.

Another potential candidate, Don Chipp, former customs minister, declared: "We began to lose the election when we started to squabble among ourselves three years ago."

More than 40 percent of the 13 million Australians had not been born when Labor was last in power, in 1949.

GI, Held for Murder, Escapes Swiss Prison

ARAU, Switzerland, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—Paul Wilson, a 20-year-old U.S. Army corporal charged with murdering a Swiss fireman last year, escaped from Lenzburg Prison near here Friday night, police said yesterday. Wilson was awaiting trial on charges of murder, attempted murder and acting indecently with a minor.

On June 4, 1971, he was alleged to have stabbed 44-year-old fireman Ernst Bissig to death in Brugg. Police said he had also confessed to wounding a police-

Lynch's Law To Quell IRA Takes Effect

Provisional Leaders Reportedly in Hiding

just the economic reform. It raised wages, especially for those workers who had benefited the least, adjusted prices and established a cabinet committee to coordinate ministerial actions.

Show of Support

The visit by Mr. Brezhnev was seen as an indication of support for the corrected program and for Mr. Kadar's policies in general. Yesterday's communiqué confirmed that view as well as offering indirect support for other East-bloc leaders seeking to introduce economic reform.

The Soviet leader seemed to indicate in the communiqué and in statements during his visit here that he might recommend adaptation of some Hungarian techniques for his own economy, which is undergoing reform.

The Soviet and Hungarian leaders agreed to increase cultural exchanges and expand cooperation in research and the social sciences. Mr. Brezhnev praised Hungary's "political maturity and labor dynamics."

The communiqué called for settlement of the question of the 1938 Munich pact, the final obstacle to normalization of West German-Czechoslovak relations. A Hungarian treaty with Bonn awaits settlement of the Prague Bonn dispute.

The Czechoslovaks have been insisting that West Germany renounce the Munich pact "from the beginning," but Bonn has refused, saying this would create legal complications.

The communiqué did not refer to this Czechoslovak demand, prompting speculation that it had been dropped.

European Arms Cut

Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kadar spoke of the "great importance of a further cut in armed forces and armament on the European continent," which they said could represent a major step "toward clearing the European political atmosphere."

They lashed out against the Chinese Communists, emphasizing what they termed "the danger inherent in Maoism, especially in today's political line of guidance pursued by China's leaders." Peking was accused of seeking to split the Communist movement.

The United States was castigated for "procrastination" in the negotiations to end the Vietnam war.

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Nixon Is Retaining Kissinger, Ehrlichman and Haldeman

(Continued from Page 1)

and his wife, Mrs. Brown to business in North Carolina.

Colson Delays Departure

Charles W. Colson, special counsel to the President and one of his closest advisers, "had long planned to return to private life," as well, Mr. Ziegler said, but "deferred his departure" at the urging of Mr. Nixon. Mr. Colson "will remain in the White House staff during the transition period," Mr. Ziegler said.

The press secretary also confirmed what he conceded had been "a matter of public record for some time," the resignation of Robert H. Finch, counselor to the President. Mr. Finch has said that he wishes to return to California, perhaps to re-enter politics there.

Other "key White House staff members" whose retentions were announced included Herbert G. Klein, the director of communications, and three special assistants to the President whose "roles will be changing somewhat" in the second term, according to Mr. Ziegler.

They are Raymond K. Price Jr., Patrick J. Buchanan Jr. and William Safire, all of whom have served as presidential speech writers.

Ziegler Will Stay

Leonard Garment, a special consultant to the President with emphasis on the areas of civil rights, and John Wesley Dean 3d, counsel to the President, "will continue in their present posts."

Mr. Ziegler was asked if he would be staying on as press secretary, and, with a broad grin, he replied, "I thought you'd never ask. I will be remaining as press secretary in the second term."

Mr. Kissinger met with the President in Mr. Nixon's house overlooking the water here yesterday for more than four hours of "extensive consultations," Mr. Ziegler said.

Gels Paris Instructions

Mr. Kissinger received "final instructions" from the President for the resumption of the peace talks in Paris tomorrow.

Mr. Ziegler said: "The President is certain that the negotiations will be carried out with the same distinction that has marked the entire series of

negotiations in which Dr. Kissinger has represented the United States."

Mr. Ziegler also confirmed the speculation that Donald Rumsfeld, the director of the Cost of Living Council, would be leaving that post and "taking on a major new assignment in the next term."

He said that Mr. Rumsfeld's new job would be announced soon, but he denied in reply to a question that Mr. Rumsfeld would be named to direct the CIA, one of the many posts for which he has been rumored to be in line.

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UNESCO Is Setting Up Fund To Protect World's Heritage

By M. A. Farber

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 3 (NYT).—The first systematic effort to protect major features of the world's cultural and natural heritage is being planned by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

A treaty adopted by UNESCO's General Conference, awaiting signature by the member nations, will continue the agency's work in this area by establishing a world heritage committee and fund to provide financial and technical aid. Endangered monuments, architectural works, archaeological sites, geological formations and animal and plant habitats would benefit.

Officials of UNESCO described the committee as "a sort of international Red Cross" to help preserve property and natural life of "universal value."

Losses Are Included

Emergency and long-term assistance by the committee, starting perhaps by 1974, will include low-interest or interest-free loans, provision of experts, skilled labor and equipment, technical studies, training of specialists and, in exceptional cases, subsidies.

UNESCO officials said it was too early to estimate the size of the committee's fund or identify specific projects that might be undertaken. Nations agreeing to the treaty will be required to contribute to the fund and voluntary donations are expected from countries, UN agencies and other private or public sources.

Millions of dollars already have been spent by UNESCO, private organizations and individuals and some governments to safeguard Egyptian temples and monuments on Pharaonic Age town of Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan, the Carthage-Tunis area in Tunisia, ancient Nepalese cities, an Andean road in Peru, fauna in the Galapagos Islands, African wildlife and the whole of Venice.

But increasing demands for large-scale international aid had caused UNESCO in recent years to press for the treaty, which was approved Nov. 16 in Paris. Seven



Associated Press
TRAPPED—Leaning out of a window, Korean girls scream for rescue in an 11-story building Saturday.

Pakistan Calls Out Soldiers To Curb Violent Tribesmen

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Troops have been called out in the Province of Baluchistan following lawlessness and violence by tribesmen, the central government announced here last night.

The government has placed an adequate military force at the disposal of the provincial administration, a spokesman said.

Militia units of the Frontier Corps have been deployed at the request of the Baluchistan administration, the central government's spokesman said.

He said trouble started when armed Marri tribesmen attacked villages, inflicted casualties, took away cattle and evicted Punjabi settlers.

"Some lawlessness is also reported from Quetta [the provincial capital] by elements of the Bugti tribes in a bid to intimidate and harass the provincial government," he said.

Armed Bugti tribesmen, reportedly moving toward Quetta, were being intercepted, the spokesman said.

"Additional troops will be provided if required by the provincial government," he said.

The troubles erupted against a background of sharp political controversy involving the National Awami party, which controls the Baluchistan provincial government, and the Pakistan People's party of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, which rules the nation.

New Talks Proposed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (AP).—India suggested to Pakistan today that the second round of talks between the army commanders of the two countries could be held in Islamabad Tuesday or Wednesday, Indian sources said.

This was in response to yesterday's message from the Pakistan Army's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan, suggesting a meeting with his Indian counterpart, Gen. Sam Manekshaw, as a followup to their talks last week at Lahore. The talks broke down without any decisions about a territory dispute in Kashmir.

The control of the tiny Thako Chak area has been holding up the implementation of the peace agreement signed at Simla on July 3 by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Bhutto.

A storekeeper or company which ignores the order or continues to cheat the public can either be tried by a magistrate with a maximum penalty of up to \$400 or face indictment before a judge and jury with the risk of unlimited fines, up to two years in jail or both.

50 Are Killed, 75 Injured in Seoul Blaze

Fire Erupts in Hall After Pop Concert

SEOUL, Dec. 3 (AP).—An indoor pop-song festival half a block from the capitol building turned into an inferno last night, claiming at least 50 lives. More than 75 persons were hospitalized.

Government workers searched through the night for bodies in the debris of Citizens Hall, a 3,000-seat municipal theater which was swept by fire. The cause of the blaze remained undetermined, but there was speculation that a short circuit in backdrop lighting was to blame.

Police cordoned off the area this morning to prevent crowds from approaching the 11-story building which houses the three-story theater. Steel window frames in the building were twisted and most window panes were broken in the two-hour fire.

Seoul's city government decided to pay 1.2 million won—\$3,000—in compensation for each death and promised to pay all medical bills for those injured.

Premier Is Present

Premier Kim Jong Pil and Home Minister Kim Hyun Ok rushed to the fire scene last night and helped direct operations which involved 72 fire engines, including several from U.S. military units in South Korea.

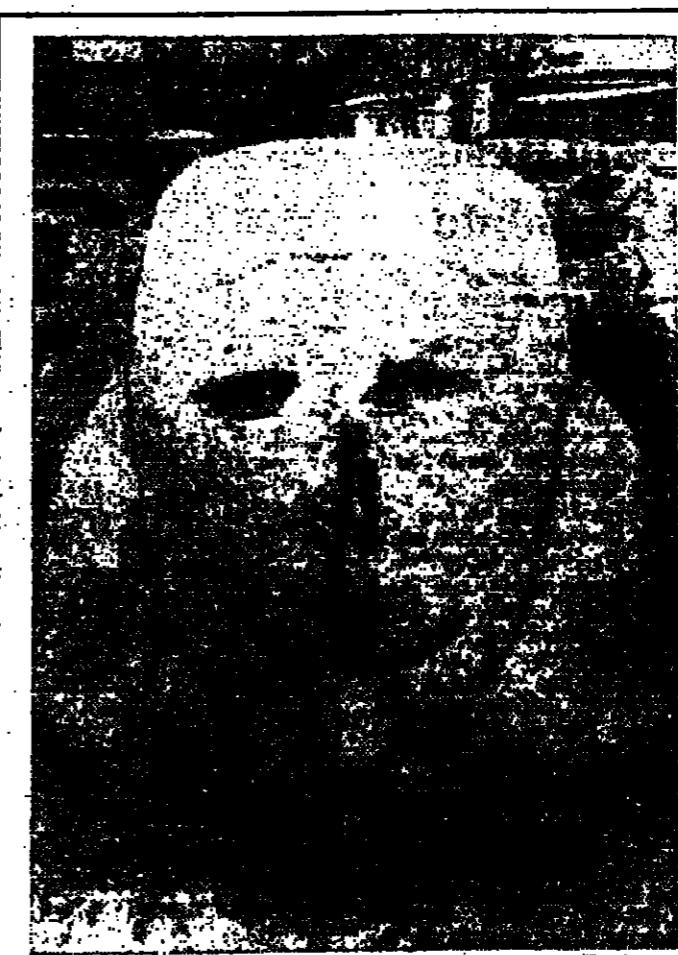
Lee Nam Yang, 58, director of the theater, and five other city officials were trapped inside the building and were among the victims.

Officials say the casualty figure could have been higher if the show, which featured the nation's top 10 pop singers, had not been completed when the fire broke out at 8:25 p.m.

Most of the 2,500 persons who had packed the theater had left the building, but an estimated 500 had remained behind to get autographs from the singers.

Calling itself the Arab Front for Participation in the Palestinian Resistance, it is to have a 12-man secretariat headed by Kamal Jumblatt, a member of the Lebanese parliament and leader of the Progressive Socialist party, who has been elected secretary-general.

The other 11 members include representatives from the ruling parties in Algeria, Syria, and Iraq, from the Lebanese Communist



Associated Press
SMILING THROUGH—Munich driver who kept his sense of humor after car was covered by a snowfall.

Headed by Lebanese Socialist

Red Bloc, Arab Leftists Plan Unit to Support Palestinians

BEIRUT, Dec. 3 (NYT).—An organization to provide Palestinian guerrillas with protection and support will be set up by Arab leftists and Communists with the backing of the world Communist movement.

The new front emerged from the Arab People's Conference for the Support of the Palestinian Revolution, which met here for two days last week.

The conference was believed to reflect growing support for the Palestinian guerrillas in the Soviet-bloc countries and in the Moscow-oriented Arab and international Communist movements.

At the opening session, Yasir Arafat, the leader of el-Fatah, the main guerrilla group.

The new front emerged from the Arab People's Conference for the Support of the Palestinian Revolution, which met here for two days last week.

The gathering was attended by leftists from 20 countries, as well as representatives of the Communist parties in the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Communist parties from all the Arab countries took part, as did representatives of the rival Baath party factions that rule Syria and Iraq and the ruling National Liberation Front of Southern Yemen.

An Egyptian Marxist, Lutfi el-Kholy, representing the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party, played a leading role in organizing the conference and in the discussions.

UN Resolution Opposed

Commando delegations, especially such Marxist groups as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Democratic Front, insisted that the conference must reject outright the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, calling for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Arab Communists objected to that position, and their spokesmen called for moderation. Karim Morawa, a member of the Politburo of the Lebanese Communist party, declared, "I wish we would learn from experience of the past five years" since the 1967 war. "Let us set aside general revolutionary talk and be guided only by reason."

In a compromise, a recommendation was adopted rejecting all "submissive solutions" to the Middle East conflict but not making a direct reference to the Security Council resolution.

The conference also called for establishment of a Palestinian-Jordanian effort to work for the overthrow of the government of King Hussein of Jordan.

The creation of the front is a delayed reaction to the expulsion of the commandos from Jordan last year. The delay was designed to allow time for Arab governments to intervene with King Hussein to permit the guerrillas back into his country. These efforts have been unsuccessful.

De Sapien Is Free After 17 Months

LEWISBURG, Pa., Dec. 3 (AP).—Carmine De Sapien, one of New York's Tam Tam Hall, walked out of federal prison Friday after serving nearly 17 months of a two-year sentence for bribery and conspiracy.

De Sapien, 63, left the security Allenwood Prison I section of Lewisburg Penitentiary and was met by wife.

De Sapien, a former Democratic committeeman, was visited Dec. 13, 1963, by a federal jury in New York on three counts of bribery and conspiracy. He was sentenced to jail and \$4,500. The government charged he pay James J. Lyons, former New York City commissioner, to pressure Consolidated Edison Co. into awarding construction contracts to a Mount Kisco, N.Y., which was to pay kickbacks to De Sapien.

21 Die in Collision at Sea

JAKARTA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Twenty-one persons drowned and 80 were reported missing after two ships collided in the Macassar Sea south of Celebes, Communication Ministry sources said today. The sources also said that 18 persons were injured.

at Flaine
only pedestrian
and ski traffic

Cars are left in the parking lot at the entrance to the resort. The kids love it here. And so will you, with ski slopes and lifts virtually at your doorstep. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself.

Haute-Savoie France (Geneva 44 milles)

Trudeau Sees Heath on E. Trade Issue

Requests Safeguard For Canadian Prod.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—British and Canadian ministers today held a full of talks on the problems Canada's export trade will face Britain joins the Common Market. Diplomatic sources Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau urged safeguards for Canada's trading interests.

Mr. Trudeau, who flew yesterday from Ottawa, called all day with British Minister Edward Heath Chequers, his official residence.

Mr. Trudeau drove to London this morning in sunshine following a day's and gales. He lunched with Heath at Chequers and spending the night there.

Tomorrow Mr. Trudeau lunch with Queen Elizabeth Windsor Castle and hold a conference in London in afternoon. He will return Ottawa Tuesday.

British and Canadian said the talks centered on trade problems Canada will when Britain becomes a member of the European Economic Community on Jan. 1, 1973.

They said Mr. Trudeau pressed concern that more than 50 percent of Canada's exports to Britain would be there when Britain ended Commonwealth trading preferences Common Market rules.

Canadian officials said Trudeau voiced no opposition Britain's Common Market membership.

In fact, they recalled when Mr. Heath signed the ket membership treaty in Paris in January, Mr. Trudeau the only Commonwealth minister to send a message of congratulations.

José Limon Dies At 64; 'Giant of Modern Dance'

STOCKTON, N.J., Dec. 3 (UPI).—José Arcadio Limon, 64, a born dancer who became of America's foremost clowns, died yesterday at Hudson Medical Center in Jersey. He had a home in Jersey.

Described by The New Times critic Clive Barnes as the giant of modern dance Mr. Limon was honored Dance magazine in 1950 for standing achievement in the choreography after the performance of his work "The Pavane."

Mr. Limon was born in Cul- Mexico and came to the United States in 1915. He danced with the Humphrey-Williams company from 1930 to 1934 and was a dancer and choreographer in the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Communist parties from all the Arab countries took part, as did representatives of the rival Baath party factions that rule Syria and Iraq and the ruling National Liberation Front of Southern Yemen.

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TRIBUNE TRAVEL GUIDE

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SHOPS & SERVICES

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FRANCE

GERMANY

ITALY

SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

U.S.A.

ASIA

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MIDDLE EAST

AMERICA

AFRICA

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GERMANY

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SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

U.S.A.

ASIA

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AMERICA

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U.S.A

lacks U.S. Corporations

Alende Ends Mexican Visit, Will Address the UN Today

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 3 (Reuters).—President Salvador Alende came to New York from Mexico today. He will address United Nations General Assembly tomorrow. He spent four days in Mexico seeking support for his economic plan. After addressing the UN, President Alende will travel to the Soviet Union and Cuba.

In a communiqué, he and President Luis Echeverria of Mexico condemned what they termed attempts by some multinational corporations to interfere in the affairs of small countries and called for urgent measures to control them.

President Alende said at a news conference that he was going to the UN because it was an international forum. "I will speak the clear language of the president of a country unjustly attacked," he said.

Referring to what he called an eight-point declaration on results of ministerial meetings of CIEPEC—the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries—which ended here yesterday night.

Other countries are Chile, Zaire and Zambia, which account for about 80 of the world's copper ex-

ports. The document also promised early consultations aimed at long-term finance to Chile "to alleviate the damage" by the [Kennecott] ag-

reement. Kennecott's El Teniente Mine nationalized last year shortly after Marxist President Salvador Allende took office in Chile. The company has sought compensation by launching a series of actions in Europe aimed at preventing customers from paying copper from the state com-

pany Codeco, which now runs smelters.

ii. Zaire and Zambia agreed to take advantage of the situation by "not covering Chilean markets affected."

CIEPEC countries also urged World nations to form a free to plan concerted action against "economic aggression" and suggested the committee should hold its first meeting this in January.

Meanwhile, the declaration said, C countries were agreed to end all economic and com-

mercial relations with the multinational company Kennecott Corp., while it persists in its aggression against Chile." The declaration made no mention of any agreement by the C countries to establish a sum price for copper in markets, although sources said the matter was fully dis-

in Reportedly Offered Post of Envoy to France

SHINGTOM, Dec. 3 (IHT).—A. N. Irwin, who is being offered as Deputy Secretary of Kenneth Rush, is a candidate to become ambassador to Paris, according to reliable sources.

Mr. Irwin accepts the appointment, which it is understood was offered to him, he would be former Ambassador A. K. Watson who resigned month. Mr. Irwin is Mr. Irwin's brother-in-law, having died Watson's sister, the late Watson.

Replacement of Mr. Irwin, Mr. Rush was announced day as part of the Nixon administration's present fact.

It was also announced William J. Casey would be Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, a post expected to take on increasing importance during the trade and economic negotiations scheduled year.

had been expected that William Eberle, President Nixon's trade negotiator, would move to the under-secretary position.

Irwin is a former assistant secretary of defense in the Eisenhower administration.

Philippines Isles Shaken

NIKAR, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—A strong earthquake rocked southern and central Philippines of Mindanao, Samar and Cebu yesterday but no damage reports have been received, the Weather Bureau said.

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A DAY AND NIGHT — air cond.



MASS CEREMONY—Mexican couples, with their children, taking marriage vows in Mexico City Friday. Government gave brides carnations and grooms hats.

90,000 Common-Law Couples Wed in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 3 (UPI).—With their children and some cases grandchildren looking on, approximately 90,000 couples were married Friday in mass ceremonies throughout Mexico.

The free weddings were arranged by Mexico's first lady, Mrs. Luis Echeverria, to legitimize not only the common-law unions but the offspring of many couples who, because of poverty or illiteracy, had

never legally married. Normal weddings cost at least \$16.

"I've always wanted to get married," said Celestino Martinez, 50, as he and his wife, Clementina, gathered their eight children around them. "I never had enough money. Then I saw on our television set that they were going to provide free weddings."

Mr. Martinez and his wife were among 700 couples, who were married in a ceremony in the suburban Floating Gardens of Xochimilco. The couples sat with their children in gondolas for the ceremony, and a registrar standing on a small stand performed the service. Each bride was given a carnation, each groom a new straw hat.

Chile's visiting first lady, Mrs. Salvador Allende, watched a ceremony and said she was so impressed that she may introduce mass weddings in Chile.

At the same time, the public prosecutor, the length of Prof. Fithuth, a West German nuclear physicist suspected of misappropriating university funds, has entered his ninth month of pretrial detention with scant hope of an early start of proceedings.

The case, which has aroused international interest, illustrates what critics have called a medieval aspect of West German law—the inordinate length of pretrial imprisonment.

The Fithuth case made headlines in March, when the 47-year-old scientist was arrested on suspicion of embezzling several hundred thousand marks and suspended from his post as director of Heidelberg University's Institute of High Energy Physics.

Prof. Fithuth came to the institute from CERN, the European nuclear research center at Geneva.

According to the public prosecutor, the length of Prof. Fithuth's pretrial detention is mainly due to the "time-consuming" task of tracing the professor's financial transactions.

The mass of allegedly incriminating evidence allows two different conclusions about Prof. Fithuth.

At best, he might be an unworldly man who became hopelessly entangled in a financial mess of his own making. This theory is supported by a self-confessed "mistake" of mixing his personal finances with those of the institute. At worst, he might be a money-hungry person trying to enrich himself in the clumsiest fashion imaginable.

The Heidelberg prosecutor, Ridiger Rapp, who estimates that the professor transferred "considerably" more than half a million marks, which is about \$160,000, to personal accounts in Switzerland and Britain, said in an interview that the evidence found so far did not bear out the professor's line of defense that he had merely attempted to better the institute's financial position through speculative use of university funds under his own name.

Both Mr. Rapp and Otto Lachmayer, the professor's defense counsel, said the authorities had obtained the return of about \$189,000 to the university. However, the prosecutor does not seem to share Mr. Lachmayer's opinion that there are no more institute funds to be discovered in numbered accounts in Switzerland.

This and the drastic 10-year prison sentence that Prof. Fithuth faces are the reasons the Heidelberg prosecutor has so far refused to allow him freedom on bail.

There is "ample reason" to fear that Prof. Fithuth might try to

escape, the public prosecutor said yesterday.

Riot police used tear gas several times to scatter demonstrators moving through the city's commercial district, which fringes the Plaza de Mayo, the site of Government House.

Newspapers reported yesterday that the police also fired rubber bullets and said that several persons were beaten up by plainclothesmen.

Witnesses estimated the total number of demonstrators at between 500 and 700. Police outnumbered them by at least two-to-one.

The "march against hunger and repression" was organized by the Argentine National Rally, a coalition of small leftist parties, with the support of the banned Communist party.

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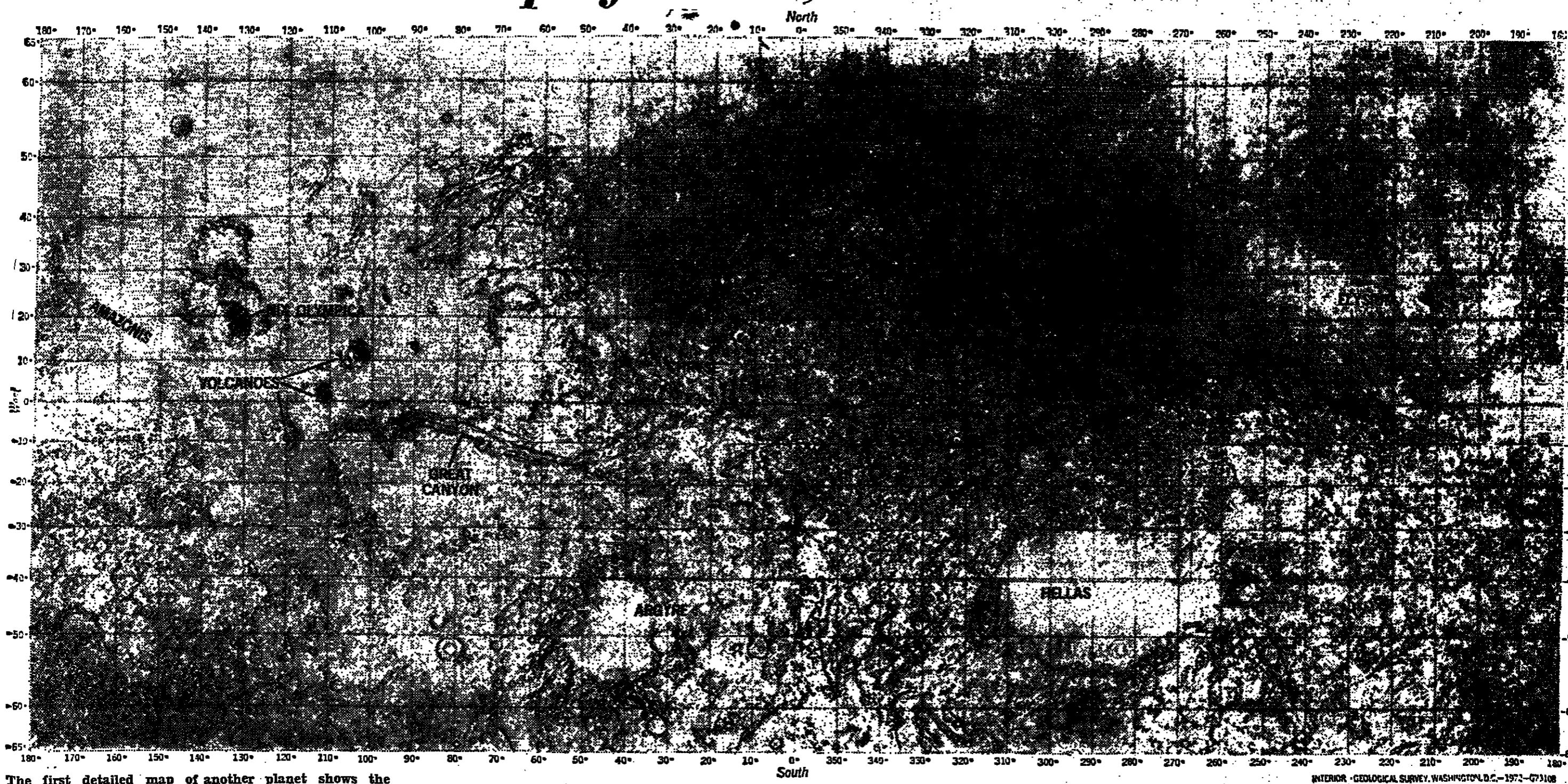
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First Detailed Map of Mars, Based on Mariner-9 Photo



The first detailed map of another planet shows the entire globe of Mars on a flat surface. Scale at the equator is one inch to about 400 miles. The names of prominent Martian features were superimposed on the map and though widely used are not official.

Project Called Milestone In Exploration of Space

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK (NYT).—The first detailed map of the entire globe of another planet has been completed by cartographers working with a mosaic of photographs of Mars taken by the Mariner-9 spacecraft.

Since a good map is an important step in discovery, a perspective of what is known and what may be worth knowing, the topographic map of Mars is considered a milestone in the exploration of the solar system.

The map, which was made available to The New York Times, shows the neighboring planet in all its newly discovered variety—the deep grooves radiating from white polar caps, the great expanses of wind-blown plains, the vast equatorial chasm, the cratered lands, the faults, cracks, meandering channels and towering volcanic peaks.

The United States Geological Survey's Center of Astrogeology in Flagstaff, Ariz., produced the map from photographs processed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory, operated by the California Institute of Technology for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, directed the Mariner-9 mission.

The map shows the entire Martian surface in a Mercator projection at a scale of one to 25 million at the equator, an inch equaling about 400 miles, and in two special polar projections. Other maps are being prepared for an even more detailed study of the planet.

Although described as preliminary, the map is a graphic illustration of how far man's knowledge of Mars has advanced since Galileo first studied the planet through his crude telescope, since Giovanni Schiaparelli "discovered" threadlike canals on Mars in 1877, and since Percival Lowell affirmed at the turn of the century that the presumed canals were the work of "intelligent creatures, alike us in spirit, though not in form."

Until Mariner reached Mars a year ago, man's view of that planet remained unclear. At its closest approach Mars is about 35 million miles away, and with the best telescopes it is possible to see little more of its surface than one can see of the moon with the unaided eye.

Previous maps, drawn from these earth-based instruments, represented more a vision of Mars than the reality of Mars. These maps were a shadowy blur of light and dark revealing only the broad variations in the planet's albedo, the light reflectivity of its surface. They showed few surface features, and many of them, like Lowell's canals, tended to exist only in the eye of the beholder.

Then, for nearly a year after it went into an orbit of Mars, Mariner-9, a windmill-shaped spacecraft, transmitted 7,000 television pictures before its maneuvering rockets ran out of gas last month.

Earlier Mariner—Mariner-4 in 1965 and Mariner-6 and 7 in

1969—had flown by the planet and quickly photographed one-tenth of its surface from several thousand miles away. Mariner-9, the first spacecraft to orbit another planet, obtained 100 percent coverage, and many of the mapping pictures were taken from as close as 1,025 miles.

About 1,500 photographs, their clarity and contrast enhanced by computer processing, were carefully pieced together like a jigsaw puzzle. This was done within a framework of latitude and longitude lines, each picture's position being plotted from Mariner-9 tracking data.

As the finishing touches were being put on the map, Harold Masursky, director of the Center of Astrogeology, sat in his Flagstaff office recently and spoke of the achievement across a table cluttered with the tools of the extraterrestrial mapmaker's craft—pictures of Mars, computer print-outs and coffee mugs.

Likened to West Surveys

"We've done the same thing for Mars as the old guys of the Survey did for the American West," said Mr. Masursky, 48, a geologist whose mapping experience goes back to the Burma Road in World War II and to pack trips in the mountains of Montana.

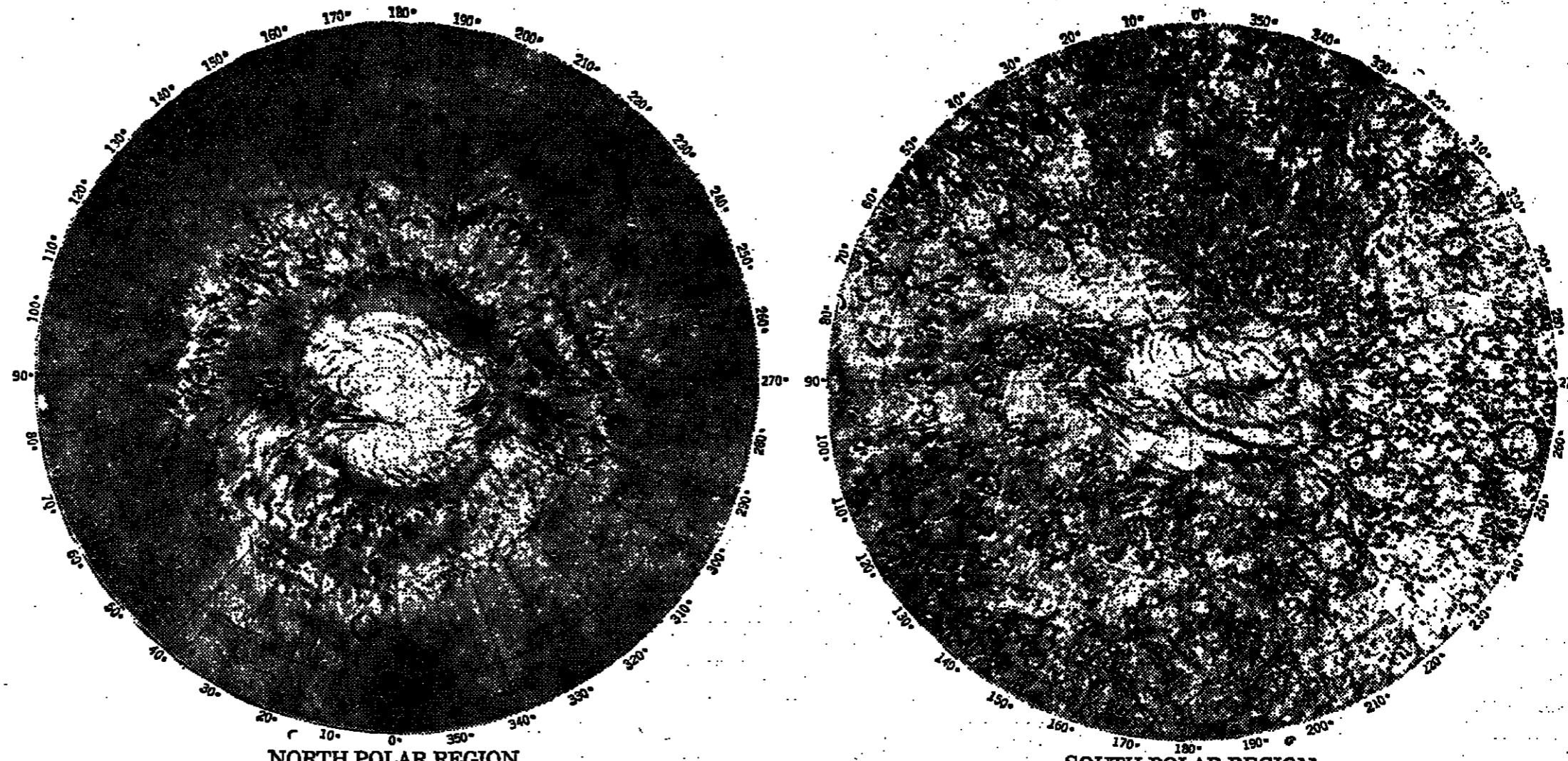
Mr. Masursky said that the new map would be used as the "base sheet" for geological and meteorological maps and for scientists to plot their observations of the apparent seasonal changes on Mars.

The map, in addition, will be the indispensable guide for the selection of landing sites for the two unmanned Viking spacecraft in the summer of 1976. These missions are designed to explore the nature of the planet's chemistry and search for signs of biological activity, including any forms of life.

Mapping a place where men have yet to set foot represented a considerable step beyond the plane table and steel tape of ordinary surveying or even the aerial photogrammetry of modern earth mapping. Mariner-9 was the robot surveying party, equipped with a television camera and remote-sensing devices for determining elevations and distances.

As sometimes happens to more mundane surveyors, Mariner-9 had to wait out a dust storm before the mapping could begin. Not only did it outlast the storm, which raged over the planet when the spacecraft went into orbit in November, 1971, but the durable Mariner-9 also surpassed its objective of 70 percent mapping coverage by operating far beyond its three-month life expectancy.

When the dust settled on Mars last Christmas, Mariner-9 began three 19-day mapping sequences, working from the south pole upward. The spacecraft circled the planet twice a day, its orbit crossing the equator at a 65-degree angle. Because of the planet's rotation, the spacecraft was able to photograph a different swath



on each orbit without changing course.

The few gaps in the coverage were filled in later on special commands from flight controllers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. This was particularly true for the north polar cap, where the winter haze did not dissipate until near the end of the mission.

Difficult Planet to Film

The raw data for the map, Mariner-9's television pictures, were often raw indeed. Mars is difficult to photograph. The light contrasts are very low. The surface is subdued and, unlike the airless moon, sometimes is masked by a light haze and dust swirls.

To make matters worse, the pictures lacked uniform perspective. Not all of them were taken at the same altitude or same angle. Often, as a result, round craters appeared oval.

And there were other distortions introduced by the Vidicon camera system itself. Devices of this type are unable to reproduce exactly the geometry—the precise relative position and shape—of a scene that covers a broad area. For example, if Mariner-9 had photographed a grid of streets on earth, the streets would appear curved.

First, to eliminate the barrel-shaped geometric distortions, the enhancement computer was programmed with algebraic formulas to "stretch" the pictures.

As Dr. James A. Cutts, 29, a physicist on the Mariner photo-interpretation team, put it, the computer "plays games with these numbers" to transform washed-out and distorted pictures into clear scenes of the Martian surface.

Without computer enhancement, Dr. Cutts remarked, "We could have had Lowell all over again, with canals."

The third step in the process was an adjustment of the pictures so that, though taken at different angles, they would have a common perspective.

The computer's calculations took into account the position of the research marks and Mariner-9's tracking data, which gave the angle at which each picture was taken.

The ideal would be to have each picture taken from directly overhead. But the computer was able to reconstruct the perspective of pictures taken from angles as much as 70 degrees off the vertical.

Finally, since the Mars map had to be a flat representation of a rounded object, the pictures underwent another processing step to stretch the features to a certain projection.

For this, the computer was programmed with formulas describing the projection and what had to be done to each picture.

Before the mission the mapmakers had decided to use the standard Mercator projection for

Mojave Desert, as so much digital data radiated from the spacecraft and recorded on magnetic tape.

Each black-and-white picture was composed of 700 scan lines with 232 points (pixels, or picture elements) on each line. And each pixel was electronically coded on a scale of gray from 0 to 511, the darker the photographed feature the lower the number.

To overcome the problem the computer used a mathematical formula by which 230—or whatever the lowest gray reading was—became 0, or total black, and 270 became 511, or total white. By changing the gray scale, it was possible to get more discernible shades of gray in between.

In this way, the photo interpreters could draw the walls of craters out of vague shadows and distinguish cliffs and ridges out of dark streaks.

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For this, the computer was programmed with formulas describing the projection and what had to be done to each picture.

Before the mission the mapmakers had decided to use the standard Mercator projection for

the planet's broad equatorial band, running from 65 degrees south latitude up to 65 degrees north. A stereographic projection was selected to show the polar regions as they would look from directly overhead.

"We couldn't use any one projection over too great a range of latitudes," Dr. Cutts explained. "You get such distortions in the size and shape of things that it's no longer meaningful. You can see it on Mercator projections of the earth. Greenland always looks as if it is as big as Africa, when in fact it's one-tenth the size."

It took about 20 minutes for the computer to run through the many mathematical formulas to enhance the clarity of a single photograph. Some pictures were processed time and again before they met cartographic standards.

During much of the mission the laboratory was receiving 60 pictures a day from the spacecraft.

Negatives Made

Magnetic-taped versions of the enhanced photographs, corrected to uniform height and vertical angle, were then shipped by air freight to Mr. Masursky's team at Flagstaff. A machine there converted the taped data into negatives of the photographs.

These were developed and enlarged for the use of the photo-mosaic team.

Additional guides to the computer were the research marks, a series of black dots superimposed on each picture. The dots represent a pattern of tiny metallic squares fixed at known points on the surface of the Vidicon tube.

"If you simply glued 1,500 pictures together, you'd be absolutely dead," Mr. Masursky said. "We had to learn how to handle incredibly lousy material."

This was where the computers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory entered the map-making process.

The Mars pictures arrived at the laboratory, by way of the Goldstone antenna out in the

deserts of the American West. Some of the layers are more than 300 feet thick.

Mr. Masursky said that the map shows the south polar icecap, its minimum breadth and the northern icecap close to or its maximum.

Mr. Masursky's team at the Geological Survey plans to produce improved maps of Mars that will include contour lines indicating surface elevations.

Another objective is to produce a map of greater precision, showing more accurately the features on the Martian surface and control points for establishing the relative distances and positions of all other features on Mars.

In August, 1973, a committee of the International Astronomical Union is to report its recommended names for prominent features. The plan is to keep some of the names in classical maps, such as Nix Olympica and Hellas, and name newly discovered craters and canyons after diverse scientists who contributed to the study of Mars.

One man likely to be home is Percival Lowell, who has proved so wrong about so much of Mars.

But Mr. Masursky observes, "Lowell may have been wrong but he stimulated a lot of interest in Mars, which is one reason we're doing this map."

Ironically, the first detailed map of Mars was produced in Flagstaff, just a few miles from the mountaintop observatory where Dr. Lowell says the canals he observed were to be seen on the map.

At both polar regions, the map shows some traces of what are apparently sedimentary terraces

that scientists believe may be deposits of dust and volcanic ash.

The artists used erasers and an air brush, a tiny spray gun that uses a type of India ink, to emphasize major features before sending the map to the publisher.

While the map was still in preparation, scientists identified four major geological provinces on Mars—the volcanic regions, canyon lands, expanses of bleak, moonlike craters and stair-step terraces near the poles.

Mr. Masursky's team at the Geological Survey plans to produce improved maps of Mars that will include contour lines indicating surface elevations.

One of the outstanding features on Mars is Nix Olympica, which was discovered by Mariner-9 to be a volcanic mountain. At its base, the volcano is 300 miles wide. It rises 10 1/2 miles and is capped with a 40-mile-wide crater. Mount Everest is 5 1/2 miles high.

Southeast of Nix Olympica are three somewhat smaller volcanoes. To the east, just south of the equator, stretches a canyon unlike any on earth—with the possible exception of the rift valleys of East Africa. It runs some 2,300 miles, 10 times the length of the Grand Canyon of Arizona and nearly one-fourth the circumference of the Martian globe.

Mariner's ultraviolet instruments measured the chasm depth at nearly 20,000 feet. The Grand Canyon's deepest part is about 5,000 feet deep.

The largest basin on Mars is Hellas, circular flatlands south of the equator that extend from 310 degrees east to 260 degrees east. Surrounding Hellas is a densely cratered region believed to be the oldest surface feature, the result of ancient impacts by meteorites.

Following a "footprint" plot made from Mariner-9 tracking data, the mosaic team knew where each picture belonged. After the entire mosaic was assembled and photographed, artists had some touching up to do because, as Raymond M. Batson, technical director of the map project, said, the originals

had been "a little bit fuzzy."

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Shake-Up By Nixon: Wizardry Of a Sort?

By James M. Naughton
WASHINGTON (NYT).—Sec-
ond terms of U.S. presidents
most inevitably are down-
but President Nixon is
grimed to "change that his-
torical pattern," declared an
orphan voice coming from a
speaker in the White House
week.

His voice belonged to Richard-
son on himself. It was being
fed on Nov. 27 from Camp
David, 27 miles away on a Mary-
mountaintop. And there
was crackle in the voice, com-
ing with an electronic hum.
Total effect, in the ear of
one that one White House
inner, was of an encounter
the Wizard of Oz.

The storybook wizard proved

merely a well-intentioned

powerless to give courage

cowardly lions, brains to

scows or hearts to tin

men. And there were those

the capital who expected that

cabinet shuffle the President

to undertake with a string

announcements last week

prove to be equally sur-

prised.

President began reassess-

ing and replacing his senior of-

ffice Tuesday, promising "greater

flexibility" to cabinet mem-

bers in the White

staff and, as a conse-
quence, "flexibility and excitement" that

sometimes generated by

new administrations.

More in Store

week end, there had been
surprising assortment of nomi-
nations and appointments an-
nounced from Camp David, the
White House and Key Biscayne,

as Mr. Nixon took his or-

ganization charts from one resi-

to another. More changes

yet in store and until they

completed—by Dec. 15, Mr.

estimated—it would remain

unseen how and whether they

fit together into a master

plan.

in some of the transfers

less than enthusiastic

it. Elliot L. Richardson,

secretary of health, education

and welfare, was nominated

secretary of defense. Caspar

Weinberger, the director of

White House Office of

Management and Budget, was

named to be Mr. Richard-

son's successor at H.W.

every time it reaches a two-

point and I feel I know

the job, what needs to be

done and a foundation is laid,

comes an offer that I

not been able to refuse,"

Richardson mused.

Weinberger once described

budget post as the worst in

the room. "I now under-

stand," he said dryly, "there's

one point seemed to be to take

Mr. Richardson to the

tradition-oriented Pentagon to

bring its budget under control

and the conservative Mr. Wein-

berger to the liberal bastion at

HEW to reassess its social pro-

grams and cut its personnel by at

least 10 percent.

There were clues to the Presi-

dent's intentions in other shifts

too. He kept William P. Rogers

as secretary of state to provide

diplomatic "continuity" but jugs-

led the rest of the department's

hierarchy as an apparent first

step toward rejuvenating much

of the bloated and, in the view

of many, aged foreign service.

Mr. Nixon plucked Kenneth

Rush from his post as deputy

secretary of defense and named

him deputy secretary of state;

William J. Porter from his job as

ambassador to the Paris peace

talks to be under secretary of

state for political affairs, and

William J. Casey from the

chairmanship of the Securities

and Exchange Commission to be

under secretary of state for

economic affairs.

None of the reassignments at the

State Department seemed likely,

however, to alter a fundamental

cause of the department's lethargy

and unease—the steady accumula-

tion of foreign policy power in

the White House under Henry A.

Kissinger, the President's assis-

tant for national security affairs,

who, the President announced

Definitely a New 'Tone'

Anti-Hijacking Talks Bring J.S., Cuba Closer Together

By Tad Szulc

ASHINGTON (NYT).—The
United States and Cuba,
natural enemies for more than
a decade, came close last week to
a breakthrough in their
important negotiations since
diplomatic relations between
a were severed in 1961.

I experienced Washington
as the extraordinary
about it was how quickly
smoothly the two govern-

ments were able to agree on the

lines of an accord designed to

hijackings of American air-

lines to Havana, although a

lot of details remain to be

ed out.

to be sure, the negotiations

being conducted through the

U.S. government, which repre-

sents American interests in Cuba.

as the Nixon administration

had the draft agreement sub-

mitted by Havana on Nov. 25.

American reply was to be

waited early this week—the

United States that the Cubans

had the hijack talks would lead

something broader.

He present negotiations fol-

lowed the hijacking of a Southern

ways plane last month and an

hijacking of an Eastern

Lines plane. In proposing the

negotiations, Cuba said it did not

to be a haven for criminals

Feelers Only

so far, knowledgeable diplo-

matists said. Cubans at the UN

are doing no more than sending

feelers—while saying for the

ord, just as the Americans

do, that the anti-hijacking

accord was an end in itself.

Cuban diplomats have been

ing friends that they had been

negotiating a new and "construc-

tive" tone toward Havana in the

American news media and gov-

ernment, and that they were

reduced to promptly to the pro-

posal to negotiate the air piracy

et. The question they raised—

whether their American friends

thought that the prevailing political

climate would allow President Nixon

adopt a more flexible policy

toward Cuba.

There was optimism that the

agreement could be completed

before the end of the year.

"Then," an official said, "we shall

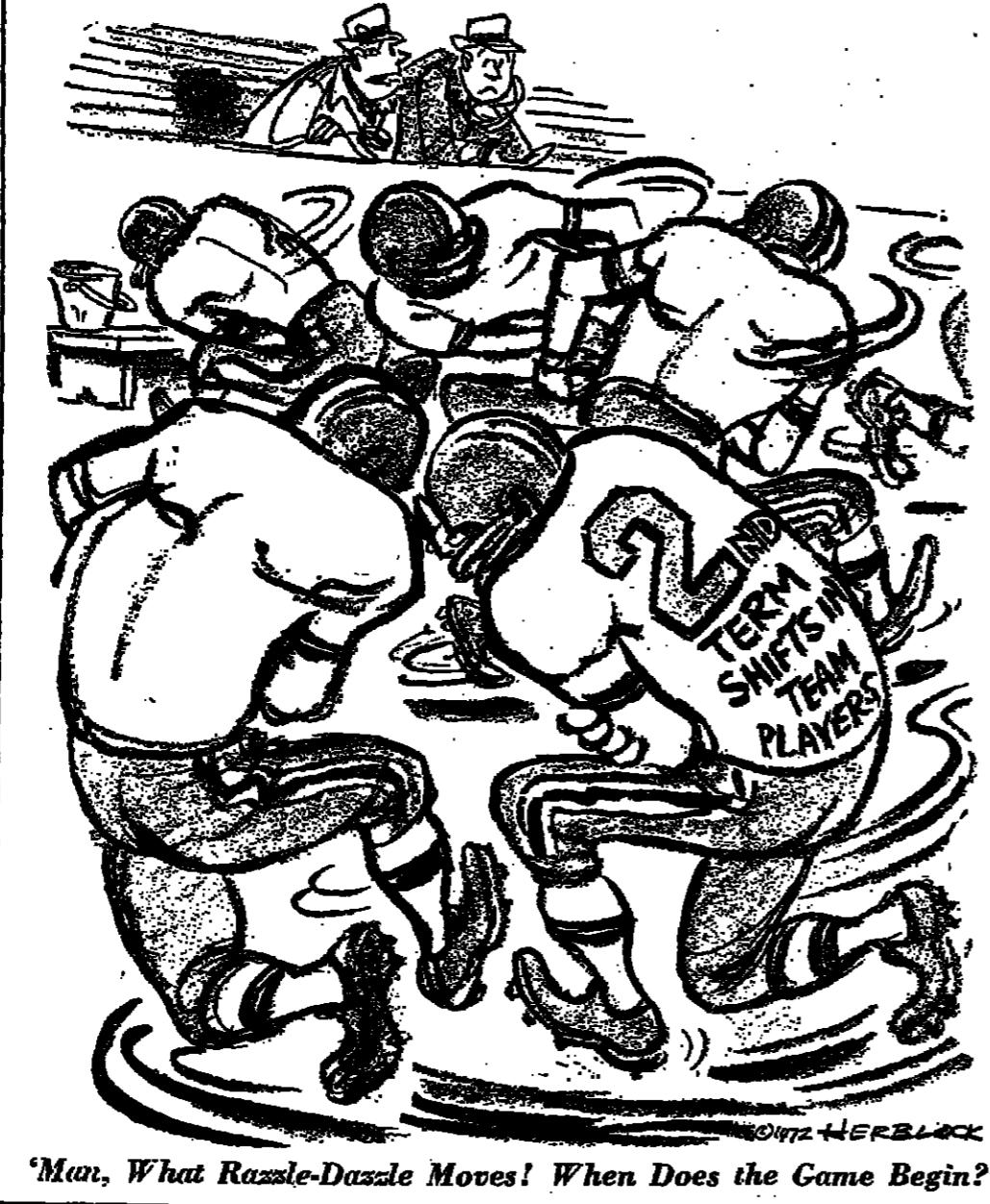
see where, if anywhere, this takes

us in the larger question of rela-

tions with Cuba. But it could be

somewhat interesting—if every-

body is patient and stays cool."



2 Blasts Pass Anti-IRA Bill

Bombers Shape Events in Dublin

By Desmond Fisher

DUBLIN (IWT).—At 8 p.m.
exactly Friday, the first of
two 100-pound bombs exploded in
the center of Dublin. Twenty
minutes later, the second went
off. Within an hour the toll was
known: two men dead and 127
people injured, four critically.

Seldom in recent Irish history
had a major political develop-
ment so accurately pinpointed.
For in the 90 minutes between
the first blast and the confirma-
tion of the casualties, a general
election had been averted, a
party split papered over, the
postponement of a referendum
avoided and one of the most
controversial pieces of legislation
ever to go through Dail Eireann
(the lower house of the Irish
parliament) passed in record
time.

The bomb blasts were clearly
heard a mile away in Leinster
House, seat of the Irish parlia-
ment. At the time, deputies were
debating the second reading of
an anti-IRA bill. One of its most
criticized provisions would enable
a court to admit as evidence a
statement by a senior police
officer that an accused was a
member of an unlawful organiza-
tion. Another provided that refer-
ences in the media to an
accused's alleged membership of
such an organization also would
be evidence unless he denied
them. Critics said the onus of
proof was being shifted from the
defendant to the IRA.

The bill was being promoted
by Desmond O'Malley, the repub-
lic's tough young minister for
justice. For the three years of
the Northern Ireland crisis, Jack
Lynch's government had been
accused by the British govern-
ment, the Northern Ireland Pro-
testants and the republic's main
opposition party of being "soft"

on the IRA.

But Mr. Lynch and Mr. O'Malley
were just waiting their chance.

It came this year. The refer-
endum on EEC membership in May

and by-election in July gave
Mr. Lynch's Fianna Fail (Soldiers
of Destiny) party unexpectedly
large majorities. By common con-
sent, they were accepted as anti-
IRA mandates.

It took five months to draft
the new legislation. The opposi-
tion, Fine Gael (People of Ire-
land) and Labor parties set out
to defeat it, even at the cost of
a general election. The two
parties had been planning for a
coalition, realizing it offered the
only hope of ousting Fianna Fail,
which had been in government for
the last 40 years with only two
three-year breaks.

Page 8—Monday, December 4, 1973 *

Back to Paris

As the chief negotiators of the United States and North Vietnam prepare for another round of secret talks in Paris, there are signs that a cease-fire, although not necessarily a durable peace, may at last be "at hand" in Indochina.

It is clear that Saigon is still not happy with the terms of the proposed cease-fire agreement, as presented to a special representative of President Thieu in "frank" talks at the White House last week. Nevertheless, Saigon's ruler appears to recognize that he is nearing the end of his obstructionist string.

Administration spokesmen have gone so far as to hint at a cut-off in aid to the Thieu regime unless it promptly accepts the settlement, a long overdue warning that apparently has not gone unheeded. While continuing to protest, Saigon has significantly retreated on its demand for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops. It now seems willing to settle for acknowledgment by Hanoi of "the principle of withdrawal." South Vietnamese officials have been alerted to prepare for a cease-fire.

For their part, the North Vietnamese reportedly already have bowed to President Thieu's demands for restoration of the Demilitarized Zone at the 17th parallel and for a simultaneous cease-fire in Cambodia and Laos. These concessions, if they have indeed been accepted by both sides, would somewhat improve the highly uncertain prospects for a stable cease-fire. Less reassuring is another reported modification in the peace terms that would permit a virtual free flow of arms to the rival forces, a prospect that would hardly be conducive to an end of bloodletting.

More important guarantors of peace re-

main for further negotiation. Presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger is expected to seek clarification in Paris of the role of the international supervisory commission. States that have been asked to take on this enormously difficult and delicate job are understandably reluctant to do so without some more precise definition of their rights to observe and report possible cease-fire violations.

Under the best of circumstances, the task of supervising the peace will be impossible without early progress toward a political solution of what has always been essentially a political problem. The peace terms revealed so far are disturbingly vague on how an interim political accommodation is to be achieved. However, there have been some recent encouraging signs from South Vietnam, where both the Saigon government and the National Liberation Front appear to be moving toward more moderate postures. President Thieu is said to be considering a cabinet reshuffle that would broaden his government to include members of the non-Communist opposition more acceptable to the NLF. The Viet Cong and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, in turn, have been emphasizing the names of members who are not known Communists.

These tentative moves on both sides toward a more accommodating center could be strengthened if Saigon would release some or all of the political prisoners it holds, many of whom owe allegiance to neither side in the struggle. The emergence of a strong third force in Vietnamese politics offers the best hope for the long-term settlement that President Nixon has been urging.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rules of the Unruly

The first round of negotiations on reform of the world monetary system, which wound up in Washington last week, has confirmed that the task will be long and hard, not only because of conflicting national interests but also because of the excruciating technical complexities involved.

The first session appears to have reached only one significant conclusion—a negative one. It was that so-called "objective indicators," such as the level and trend of a nation's monetary reserves, should not be used automatically to force a nation to upvalue or devalue its currency.

That result should not necessarily be construed as a defeat for the United States, although this country's chief negotiator, Under Secretary of the Treasury Volcker, did put heavy stress on the necessity for linking objective indicators to exchange-rate changes as a means of restoring and preserving international equilibrium. However, Security Shultz in his speech to the International Monetary Fund in September had already indicated this country's recognition of the need for a considerable degree of discretionary choice in how nations go about correcting their imbalances of payments.

He suggested that deficit countries might choose either to devalue or to adopt stricter internal financial disciplines. Correspondingly, surplus countries might upvalue or grant more untied foreign aid, reduce their tariffs and other trade barriers, or remove obstacles to an outflow of investment.

At the start of the week's bargaining, the

U.S. representatives were right to stress the basic principle of using changes in reserves as an important determinant of necessary national action in some form. Normally, moderate changes in exchange rates would be the best and quickest way of keeping the overall system in balance.

But, while this country continues to push for acceptance of this basic principle, recognition is needed that many technical problems require solution on the precise terms of the adjustment process. There is still great uncertainty among the experts over what should be regarded as a "normal" level of reserves, how to tell temporary from lasting changes in a nation's balance of payments, and how to employ international pressures for adjustment that will not violate a country's desire to keep control of its own economic destiny—especially its level of employment and rate of inflation.

One need go back no further than the months before the Smithsonian Agreement of last December to recall that the United States itself has sometimes fiercely resisted international monetary pressures for an exchange-rate change. The administration has now offered an excellent overall design for world monetary reform. But it may get further sooner if it recognizes realistically the limits that all nations—including this one—would set on their willingness to submit to external coercion or automatic international rules.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Uneasy Pause in Peace Talks

Such North Vietnamese forces as are on South Vietnamese territory at the time of any cease-fire remain the outstanding bone of contention for all three main participants in efforts to end the Vietnam war—Hanoi, Washington and Saigon. To what extent has this now become mainly a matter of presentation? To what extent may it, on the contrary, still be a real issue of substance? All this is very difficult to assess in the present uneasy pause before Henry Kissinger has his next meeting with Le Duc Tho in Paris on Monday. What can be said with some certainty is that the American position on this question must have shifted quite considerably since Dr. Kissinger's extremely optimistic press conference in Washington just over a month ago. On that occasion, it will be recalled, Dr. Kissinger quite clearly implied that the North Vietnamese forces

would remain where they were at the time of the cease-fire.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Ireland in Extremis

It has long been the British view that IRA terrorism can never be decisively defeated without the cooperation of the Irish Republic's police and security forces. By passing the new anti-IRA legislation, the Dail, its faltering hand strengthened by the highly well-timed bomb explosions in Dublin, has provided the right practical context for this cooperation to become truly effective. In legal terms the new laws are suspect and dangerous. But in security terms, precisely for this reason, they are a policeman's dream... A very small light, at the end of a very long tunnel, is beginning to appear. Both parts of Ireland have approached the abyss, once nearer to the brink than ever before, and are now, it seems, beginning to recoil.

—From the *Sunday Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 4, 1897

OTTAWA—The Official Gazette contains this week a notice of application to Parliament for a charter to connect the rivers and lakes stretching from Lake Superior westward through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Assinibina and Alberta. The proposed terminations will be Calgary and Edmonton in the North-West. Navigation will extend over 2,000 miles but the canalization will be but a small portion of the total. The result will be to place the Rocky Mountain country in direct and easy landlocked communication with the Atlantic Ocean.

Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1922

PARIS—Following on the great publicity given to the theory of Dr. Edward Percy Robinson of New York, as to the cause and possible cure of cancer, comes the statement that a substance has been produced which affords immunity from certain of the forms and which, it is hoped, may be found also to have curative effects. Experiments in pursuit of this theory have been made in America by an English specialist. The base of the idea is a certain treatment with X-rays. Results on animals have been very promising so far.



Shrewd Soviet Diplomacy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—If one looks back on international developments over the last decade it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Soviet policy has registered impressive gains. These are now on the road to being punctuated by East-West multilateral conferences of which the Helsinki talks on European security are but the first.

To be sure, since the Cuban confrontation and its blow to Moscow's prestige, there have been other negative developments for the Kremlin. Tension between China and the U.S.S.R. has worsened, causing the Russians to increase their expensive military forces in Asia.

Likewise, the last 10 years have seen the Soviets lose more than they have gained in the Arab world. They suffered vast material losses in the six-day war. Anti-Russian feeling in Libya waxes. And the blow to Russian influence following the expulsion of Moscow's large Egyptian garrison was only fractionally compensated afterward.

But such defeats have been overwhelmed by American policy and explicitly confirmed by Bonn. The West has also set out along the road to unilateral arms reduction even before tentative MBFR discussions begin.

Communist rule in East Europe is now implicitly acknowledged by American policy and explicitly confirmed by Bonn. The West has also set out along the road to unilateral arms reduction even before tentative MBFR discussions begin.

But such defeats have been overwhelmed by American policy and explicitly confirmed by Bonn. The West has also set out along the road to unilateral arms reduction even before tentative MBFR discussions begin.

Finally, the Kremlin has realized a dream to which all Soviet regimes since Stalin's have aspired: formal acceptance of the political status quo in Europe. This has not been easy. Throughout the Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations, the idea was vigorously opposed in Washington.

There have indeed been temporary setbacks: the 1956 Polish upheaval and Hungarian uprising; the Czechoslovakian occupation of 1968; the troubles with heretical Yugoslavia and independent-minded Romania. But Yugoslavia is now showing dangerous signs of internal discord and potential crisis when President Tito dies. And Romania is fully aware that its freedom of attitude on foreign matters has rigid limitations.

The courtship of Moscow by France, West Germany and America is wholly endorsed in the West but has split political unity in the North Atlantic area. Today there is a distinct under-the-table rivalry for advantages in the Soviet market, and a distinct undercurrent of mutual suspicion between Europe and the U.S.A.

Chancellor Brandt's victory in the West German elections, based on an Ostpolitik accepting a divided Germany and the Berlin wall, was widely hailed everywhere. Yet it was plainly a gain for Moscow since it formalized Europe's de facto split.

For Moscow the moment was, therefore, propitious when preliminary talks on a European security conference opened in Helsinki. The idea of this com-

The United States has committed itself to depend wholly on volunteer defense forces by July 1, thus clearly requiring reduction in its military dispositions and commitments. And a West German government commission has recommended cutting its standing army—largest in NATO Europe—by 25 percent, to save expenses.

Thus European security is now being negotiated on a basis wholly different from what has been considered vital in the past by both Washington and NATO. It takes off from the platform of de jure acceptance of existing ideological frontiers, even in partitioned Germany. And force reduction talks will start with the two most powerful Western armies already committed to unilateral cuts regardless of what Moscow may concede. The Kremlin is to be congratulated for its patient, shrewd diplomacy.

Vietnam Record
I have no wish to argue with Frank Biesenberger about a topic as subjective as the mandate that President Nixon did or did not receive from the voters (Letters Nov. 29), but would like to point out that his defense of U.S. foreign policy is based on what could be most politely termed a misunderstanding of the truth. He says, for example, that President Kennedy "was backed by the American people and their representatives in Congress, not only for the well-expressed determination (to assure the survival and success of liberty) but also when he acted by sending our first active fighting men to Southeast Asia."

This statement, so assured and factual, will come as news to anyone who has read the official Defense Department study of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam—"The Pentagon Papers." Summarizing the study, The New York Times reported that "According to the study... the Kennedy tactics deepened the American involvement in Vietnam piecemeal, with each step minimizing public recognition that the American role was growing. President Kennedy made his first frank commitments to Vietnam secretly. The Pentagon study discloses that in the spring of 1961 the President ordered 400 Special Forces troops and 100 other American military advisers sent to South Vietnam. No publicity was given to either move." The Defense Department study itself explains this secrecy by noting that "if it were done openly, [it] would be the first formal breach of the Geneva agreement."

The Times then notes: "On May 11, 1961, the day on which President Kennedy decided to send the Special Forces, he also ordered the start of a campaign of clandestine warfare against North Vietnam, to be conducted by South Vietnamese agents directed and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency and some American Special Forces troops."

Discussing the Special Forces, the Defense Department study says: "The President was sold on their going and since the Vietnamese Special Forces were themselves supported by the CIA rather than the military-aid program, it was possible to handle these troops covertly."

Despite these "covert" and

Ending the War

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—"I had the illusion," Henry A. Kissinger said privately before leaving for Paris, "that maybe we could get through these peace negotiations without heartbreak, but that was probably expecting too much. The war has been heartbreaking from the beginning."

In other words, Washington recognizes that there is a fundamental difference now between Saigon's peace aims and Washington's peace aims. Thieu naturally wants to keep the Americans there until he gets all North Vietnamese out, and if possible, but Nixon is promising to fight until all Thieu's objectives were achieved.

The negotiations have been hard and at times even mysterious. On occasion, both the South and North Vietnamese officials have seemed to prefer vague language—almost meaningless—between the North and South, for the neutralization of Laos and Cambodia, which defines substantive progress for both sides. So the immediate outlook is for more intricate haggling. Le Duc Tho seems to be having almost as much trouble winning agreement from the Viet Cong as Kissinger is having with Gen. Thieu.

Nevertheless, the logic of events remains on the side of a settlement. President Nixon has allowed the Paris negotiations to drag along, mainly because he does not want to give the impression that he is imposing an American dictated peace on Thieu. Nevertheless, it is being made clear to Thieu, with every passing session of the talks, that the President is not prepared to give Saigon a veto over a cease-fire compromise acceptable to the United States, and that, even if he did, the Congress would not vote the economic and military funds to carry on a war.

Ultimate Sanction

In the end, this is, and always has been, Washington's ultimate sanction against Saigon. The President is still trying to avoid telling Thieu that he is pulling out by a date certain or that he will sign the agreement with Hanoi even if Thieu refuses to do so, but the longer Thieu holds back, the more determined the President is to come to that decision.

Ironically, Thieu's best hope of prolonging the negotiations and the war lies with Hanoi. For if the Hanoi regime insisted that Nixon deliver Thieu's signature before it would release the American prisoners of war, then there would be a real crisis. But it should be noted that Hanoi has never made Thieu's agreement a condition of carrying out the cease-fire agreement between North Vietnam and the Viet Cong on the one side and the United States on the other.

Washington has always understood that ideally Saigon would want to see all North Vietnamese troops withdrawn to the North, but it is being emphasized here

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Fooling the Censor

Waverley Root's piece (Op. Nov. 29) regarding the "code" possibilities inherent in the English colloquialisms was most amusing. It reminded me of an incident that occurred during World War II, at a time when a British prisoner of war was "permitted" to broadcast home telling of the good treatment good food, good everything the he was receiving.

This boy put out his message in approximately the following terms:

"I am happy and well cared for; well fed, well treated, we find our guards behaving more like friends than jailers. Any one who hears this, please tell my parents, the Jones, and my friends the Robertsons, the Browns; and, especially, tell it to the Marines."

DOREEN MOSS.

Paris.

Tilt the World

A word to Al Hir regarding his "Tilt Italy" solution to the problem of Pisa's leaning tower (Op. Nov. 29). It will not be necessary. The way we are living will soon tilt this whole planet, and its new axis will rectify a number of imbalances.

R. ADAMS THIESSEN, Cannes, France.

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Eurobonds

Dollar Mart Gains Sharply, But Duration Is a Concern

By Carl

W. Gervitz

The \$20 million for Norges Kombank, guaranteed by Norway, was priced before the Scan-
dar issue and was marketed at
99 with a coupon of 7 1/2 per-
cent for a yield of 7.8 percent.

Initial indications had all these
bonds trading around issue price
on the secondary market. Bankers
say the market is starved of
high-grade paper and last week's
\$155 million worth of offerings
did not meet the demand.

Still, a wary eye is cast on the
rates, which a number of bankers
say are at rock bottom and can
only be expected to go up. They
say that the current demand
for dollar securities—including
stocks—results from there being
very little other choice.

Japanese and Swiss stock mar-
kets are closed to new foreign
investments and worries about

inflation make it un-

attractive to move into those
stock markets that are open.

The only other functioning
bond market is in international
deutsche mark issues, whose
volume is limited to 300 million DM
a month and even that is not
being sold due to the unrealistically
low rates prevailing there.

These will increase following last
week's increase in the Bundes-
bank's discount rate, but the
small volume is not likely to
hurt the dollar market.

Market in Italy

6.30 percent of the EIB
and most of the Coal and
Steel bonds were placed in Italy
is therefore not entirely
either a 7 percent coupon is
for the best credits with
Italian participation—which
government does not often
(These tax-exempt issues,
g more than is available
are very attractive to

certain, however, that the rate
stands somewhere be-
7 and 7 1/4 percent.
ffs \$30 million of 7 1/2
18-year bonds were pric-
ed 10 1/4. This is considered
a AAA-rated issue because it
is backed by Texaco and the
current yield to maturity
at that standing.

Thus, unless the U.S. economic

situation turns suddenly worse
and the inflationary impact of
the federal deficit is a big worry
among European investors—the
dollar should remain attractive.

However, what will probably do
in the euphoria on the Euro-
bond market will be a flood of
new issues, many of less than top
quality, to take advantage of the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest	Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity index...	865,122,000	\$84,806,000	\$80,422,000	105,607
Total Loans...	\$81,239,000	\$91,319,000	\$84,867,000	
Steel prod (tons)...	2,633,000	2,636,000	1,868,000	
Auto production...	1,64,840	162,828	178,831	
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	8,571,000	8,527,000	9,253,000	
Freight car loadings...	458,183	532,510	412,125	
Electric Pwr. kw-hr...	\$3,472,000	\$4,089,000	\$6,222,000	
Business failures...	132	175	161	

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

	Oct.	Prior Month	1971
Employed...	82,452,000	82,222,000	78,532,000
Unemployed...	4,794,000	4,827,000	4,918,000
Industrial production...	116,7	115,7	108,6
Personal income...	\$882,000,000	\$848,500,000	\$874,800,000
Money supply...	\$242,400,000	\$241,600,000	\$237,700,000
Consumer Price Index...	126.6	126.2	122.4
Construction Contracts...	171	187	137

"000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's index of 100. Personal income and money supply are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The Public Power Corp. of Greece is arranging a \$85-million loan package. This includes \$20 million of 12-year bonds to be floated on the public market with a coupon of 8 1/4 percent; \$15 million of 15-year paper to be placed with a group of Japanese banks at terms not disclosed and a \$60-million, eight-year bank loan at 1 percentage point over the six-month interbank Eurodollar rate.

Town & City, a British property company, is seeking \$15 million through 15-year paper that will be priced to yield not less than 7 3/4 percent, managers say. This most likely means a 7 3/4 percent coupon and an issue price of 98 3/4 or an 8 percent coupon and an issue price of 100 3/4.

Grand Metropolitan, a better-known British borrower in this

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

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Orioles Receive Braves' Williams In Exchange for Dobson, Johnson

By Joseph Durso

JULU, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Its annual business meeting Friday night in Idaho that created the heavy turnover in the game's

al of 60 players changed is week in 18 deals in 21 of the 24 clubs in the league. Last December, 54 were traded in 18 deals in 18 clubs.

his name went on the today in nine new exchanges the interleague trading arrived. Mike Spurlock, the Atlanta Braves to the Oakland A's was sent Texas Rangers; Earl Weaver to the Atlanta Braves to the Orioles, Dave Johnson, Pat Dobson of the Orioles, Bill Hands of the Cubs to the Minnesota and Cesar Tovar of the Philadelphia Phils.

one of the biggest of the Cincinnati Reds sent Ray and Wayne Simpson Kansas City Royals for Johnson and Richie Scheinblum of the ranking players

in the American League last summer.

New York's two teams continued to sweep their rosters, too. The Mets sent Dave Marshall to the San Diego Padres for Al Sevrin while the Yankees assigned Rich McKinney to Oakland to complete their earlier trade for Matty Alou.

Quick Building

The reason for all the activity, most managers and executives agreed, was that baseball talent is spread so wide—or stretched so thin—that more teams have "shots" at the prize money. So more teams are prompted to risk more, now rather than build slowly for the future.

The Orioles, trying to regain their pennant touch of the last six years, worked all week to swing their six-man deal with the Braves. Their target was Williams, and Manager Earl Weaver said: "He's the fellow we came here to get. We were getting 20 home runs from our catchers in the years we were winning."

Williams, who was a reluctant catcher with Atlanta, hit 28 home

runs last season, but also committed 28 passed balls behind the plate. He went to Baltimore Friday with a young infielder named Taylor Duncan in exchange for four Orioles: Dobson, who pitched 36 victories the last two seasons; Johnson, who resented being replaced at second base while the Orioles jugged their infield; Jim Cates, a rookie catcher, and Rodric Harrison, a rookie pitcher.

In the other blockbuster, the Reds acquired Nelson, a 28-year-old pitcher with the fifth best earned-run average in the American League (.206), and Scheinblum, an outfielder who finished with the sixth best batting average (.300).

To get them, Cincinnati traded McRae, an outfielder used chiefly as a pinch-hitter, and Simpson, who won 13 of 14 games as a rookie pitcher two years before injuring his shoulder.

"Right now I'm looking at Scheinblum as the extra guy," said manager Sparky Anderson of the Reds, looking like a man holding a full house. "I know he hit .300, but I've got Bob Tolan, Pete Rose and Cesar Geronimo in our outfield. McRae can

hit in either league, though his arm isn't great, and on artificial turf we need help on defense."

The Reds also bought Larry Stahl from San Diego to give their outfield even more depth, and dealt left-handed pitcher Jim Merritt to the Texas Rangers for catcher Hal King and infielder Jim Driscoll. Merritt, a 20-game winner in 1970, was 1-0 with the Reds this season. Driscoll batted .245 at Denver and King hit .300 for the Rangers.

In a trade that raised eyebrows, Oakland lowered the boom on Epstein, who hit 26 home runs during the season but then went 0-16 in the World Series and argued with manager Dick Williams. His complaint was "play me or trade me" and the A's obliged. The mustachioed first-baseman went to Texas for Horacio Pina, a relief pitcher, while Brant Alyea was also sent to the Rangers to complete an earlier exchange.

In other deals as the convention ended Friday:

• The Mets traded Marshall to the Padres for Sevrin, a right-handed relief pitcher, and then assigned him to their Tide-water farm team. Marshall, 29, became a Met in 1970 after three seasons with the San Francisco Giants. As a platoon outfielder, he contributed two grand-slam home runs and also pinch-hit three home runs, but never became a regular.

• The Philadelphia Phillies got Cesar Tovar, a jack-of-all-trades player from the Minnesota Twins for three players: Ken Sanders, a workhorse relief pitcher; Ken Reynolds, a left-handed pitcher, and Joe Lis, who plays both first base and the outfield. Tovar, 32, and with Minnesota eight years, hit .265 this year. Sanders, 31, saved 61 games in three years with the Milwaukee Brewers, who traded him to the Phillies this fall.

• The Twins traded Dave LaRoche, their best relief pitcher, to the Chicago Cubs for Dan Bales and Joe Decker, a pair of right-handed pitchers, and Bob Maness, a minor-league pitcher. LaRoche, 24, won nine of 11 decisions in two years, with 10 saves this year. Bales has been a Chicago starter for seven seasons and won 20 games in 1969.

• The Phillies sent Roger Freed and Oscar Gamble to the Cleveland Indians for Del Unser and a minor-league third baseman, Terry Wedgewood. The first three are outfielders, and in 1969, Freed was voted the minor league "player of the year" before he was traded by the Orioles to Philadelphia, where he never quite made it. The Indians will send him to Oklahoma City to try again.

• The Cleveland Indians, in a last-minute deal, obtained second baseman Tom Regland from Texas in exchange for pitcher Vince Colbert.

• The Detroit Tigers purchased first baseman-outfielder Rich Reese from the Minnesota Twins.

The Yankees, by sending McKinney to Oakland, ended a year of disappointment. They got him from the Chicago White Sox last December for Stan Bahnsen, a front-line pitcher, and then found that he could not handle third base.

By Friday, the only clubs who had not joined the bull market in Walkers Beach, were the Boston Red Sox, Montreal Expos and Milwaukee Brewers.

On its next possession, Alabama moved to the 43 and then saw a replay of the previous blocked punt. Newton again led a big rush and blocked Gant's punt. And again Langner picked it up, this time at the 20, and took it in.

Jett's extra point made it 17-15.

The two blocked kicks were indicative of the defensive struggle as a stiff wind kept both teams from passing effectively.

Alabama struck in the second and third periods for its scores on runs by Steve Biscoglio and Wilbur Jackson and a field goal by Bill Davis. But a bad snap after the Tide's first touchdown ruined the extra-point attempt.

Auburn's only loss was 35-27 to Louisiana State, a team that Alabama defeated, 35-21.

Fordham 17, Miami 6

At Gainesville, Nat Moore, injured in the first half, returned in the final quarter to lead Florida to a 17-6 victory over Miami University.

Eric Cross, Stanford receiver, grabbed his ninth touchdown pass of the season and had 14 catches in all to break the school's record set in 1968 by Gene Washington, now with the San Francisco 49ers. Hawaii tailback Albert Holmes picked up 133 rushing yards, pushing his season total to 1,146.

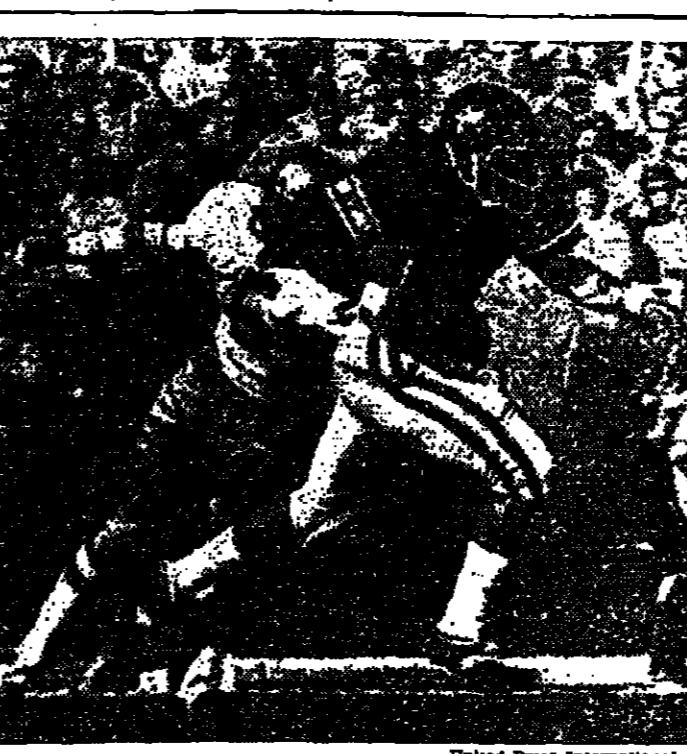
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Oklahoma 33, Oklahoma St. 15

Quarterback Dave Robertson hurried two touchdown passes to take Oklahoma to a 24-0 half-time lead, then the Sugar Bowl-bound Sooners fought off a series of mistakes to defeat Oklahoma State, 33-15, at Norman and claim the Big Eight championship.

Robertson combined with tight



United Press International
RUNNING AWAY—Anthony Davis of the University of Southern California is on his way to returning opening kickoff 97 yards for touchdown. Davis scored five more as USC routed Notre Dame.

Alabama Blocked By Auburn, 17-16

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3 (AP).—Bill Newton blocked two punts in the final quarter and Langner picked up the loose ball and ran it for touchdown, each time as ninth-ranked Auburn upset second-ranked Alabama, 17-16, yesterday.

Langner sealed Alabama's doom shortly after his second touchdown by intercepting a pass at the Auburn 41.

It was the first regular-season loss for Alabama in 22 games, and ruined the Tide's chances for a national title.

Alabama will take its 10-1 won-lost record into the Cotton Bowl against Texas, while Auburn, 8-1, will meet Colorado in the Gator Bowl.

Alabama had a 16-0 lead going into the final period. Auburn moved to the Tide's 24 early in the period and Gardner Jett kicked a 42-yard field goal.

On Alabama's next possession, Newton and Ken Bernick led Auburn rushers pouring in on the Alabama punter, Greg Gant, and blocked the kick. Langner scooped it up at the 25 and ran untouched for the score.

On its next possession, Alabama moved to the 43 and then saw a replay of the previous blocked punt. Newton again led a big rush and blocked Gant's punt. And again Langner picked it up, this time at the 20, and took it in.

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Tennessee, behind the running of tailback Haskell Stanback, survived a shaky start and went on to 30-10 Southeastern Conference victory over intrastate rival Vanderbilt in Nashville, Tennessee, which will play Louisiana State Dec. 30 in Houston's Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl, trailed 3-0 early in the first quarter and the Commodores twice had possession deep in Tennessee territory later in the period.

But Vanderbilt could not score and Tennessee came back for second-quarter touchdown runs of 10 and 12 yards by Stanback after Vanderbilt mistakes.

Grambling 56, N.C. Central 6

At Durham, N.C., Grambling, with quarterback Matthew Reed and a trio of fleet running backs breaking big plays, routed North Carolina Central, 56-6, in the inaugural Pelican Bowl and claimed the national black college championship.

LSU 9, Tulane 3

At New Orleans, Tulane, going for its first victory over Louisiana State in 23 years, ran out of time and lost, 9-3, before 55,372.

William Penn 17, Emporia 14

At Dodge City, Kan., William Penn of Oklahoma, Iowa, rallied to defeat Emporia (Kan.) State, 17-14, in the Boot Hill Bowl.

Stanford 29, Hawaii 7

Stanford scored three second-quarter touchdowns and smashed Hawaii, 39-7, in Honolulu, ending Sase marked by record-setting

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UCLA Reaches 48th; Wooden Wins 1,000th

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI).—UCLA coach Jim Wooden reached a milestone last night when he won his 1,000th game as a college basketball coach. For an encore, Wooden would like to see the Bruins break the University of San Francisco record of 60 consecutive victories.

"It was really unbelievable," Smith said. "I must say it put me in an embarrassing position."

Smith had qualified for the final early yesterday morning when Tom Gorman, one point away from victory, had to withdraw because of back trouble in the circuit.

"What can we do?" said Benny Bercht, joint secretary of the International Lawn Tennis Fed-

eration.

Smith often looked slow in the match and afterward he said: "I didn't really feel tired, but probably I'm not as keen as I was when I won Wimbledon and when the United States won the Davis Cup in Bucharest."

The ball boys got away with a gentle warning.

Once, when Smith called for a ball, a pin was stuck in so far that one of the boys had to pull it out with his teeth. Then he tossed it to Smith—like someone throwing a grenade," said a witness.

Gorman led 7-6, 7-5, 5-4

while he couldn't continue.

Smith said he tried to persuade Gorman to play on and win the one point necessary for victory. But he saw immediately that Gorman was badly hurt and that even if he had won he would have been unable to play against Nastase in the final.

"It was really unbelievable," Smith said. "I must say it put me in an embarrassing position."

Nastase's victory this morning earned him a first-place record of 144-40. Earlier, he had been presented with a check for \$40,000 for winning the Grand Prix.

Smith's prize as runner-up in the Masters was \$36,000. This was Nastase's first victory over Smith in five meetings this year, losing after the American in the Wimbeldon final and in the Davis Cup Challenge Round.

WTA Results

Friday's Games

Philadelphia 5, New England 3 (Lacrosse)

Philadelphia 5, New England 3 (McKenzie)

Philadelphia 5, New England 3 (McLaren)

Philadelphia 5, New England 3

